

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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Tucson, Arizona.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

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CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
Tucson, Arizona. 50-1

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. 11

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.

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Office on Congress street, Tucson.

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TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention to medicine to diseases of women and children.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and evening.

Tucson Assay Office.

I REG LEAVE TO INFORM MY friends and the public in general that I have opened an

Assay Office in Tucson.

and am ready for work in any line of my business at following prices:

Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$3.50.
Single Assays for Copper, \$5.00.
Single Assays, Copper, Gold & Silver, \$5.50.

SAMUEL HUGHES, Assayer.

Tucson, Feb. 6, 1875. 18-1

Good and Cheap Barber Shop.

FRANCISCO BARRAZA HAS OPENED a new Barber Shop on Congress street, one door east of Custom-house.

Work satisfactorily done at these rates:

Shampooing, - - 50 cts.
Shaving, - - 25 cts.
Hair Cutting, - - 50 cts.

Shaving and Hair Cutting per Month, \$2.
Please call and try my work.

July 10, 1875. 40-1

Legal Papers Executed.

- by -

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Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE, Contracts, Dissolution and other legal documents executed neatly, promptly and correctly, at moderate charges.

Agency Key West Cigars.

L. M. JACOBS & CO.

Having secured the agency for the sale of Key West cigars, are prepared to supply dealers and the public generally in quantities to suit.

Their superiority over any cigar in the market has been proven, and in point of price they can be sold for the same price paid for no other cigars.

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JAMES E. McCaffery, Attorney, Tucson, Arizona, our regular correspondent, to whom applications for information may be made.

WANTED TO COMPLETE THE FILES of a subscriber, these copies of THE CITIZEN: Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 2. A fair price will be paid for them, if left at this office.

TOO LATE.

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind,
I said when you went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain;
But we vex "our own"
With look and tone
We may never take back again.
We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest;
But oft for "our own"
The bitter tone,
Though we love "our own" the best.
Ah, lips with the curve impatient!
Ah, brow with that look of scorn!
"Twere a cruel fate
Were the night too late
To undo the work of morn."

Abuse of Charity.

November 11, the New York Observer, a highly respectable religious paper, said:
Mr. Pellet gave a lecture at Grace chapel last week, in which he showed that the abuse of charity was the cause of pauperism, and its great encouragement. Very few persons can be made understand this simple truth, and while they are giving to an unknown beggar, they flatter themselves they are pleasing God. On the contrary they are helping to keep alive the great curse of civilization, which is unnecessary poverty.

Railroad from the West.

SAN FERNANDO, November 13, 1875.
EDITOR ALTA:—The tunnel at this place is progressing finely, and the superintendents say it will be finished next July. This I regard as one of the greatest works of the age, undertaken and carried through by any private company. The great tunnels of Pennsylvania and Virginia were carried through by State aid. The companies were compelled to fall back upon the States for help, or abandon them altogether. This end of California feels under lasting obligations to Stanford, Hopkins, Crocker, Colton and associates, for the energy with which they are pushing all the railroads in Southern California. There is not another class of men on this coast accomplishing as much for this State as they are today. C. MACLAY.

Rainfall in the Sierras.

In the November number of The Overland Monthly, T. J. Arnold writes: "The rain-fall from the foot of the west slope of the Sierra Nevada to the summit of that range varies from twenty-four to sixty inches, and the rain-fall over the entire watershed of the upper Sacramento, embracing an area of 9,000 square miles, is nearly as great. Average the entire watershed upon the figures above presented, gives the following results: On 15,000 square miles the average rain-fall is about forty inches; on 14,000 square miles, twenty-four inches; on 16,000 square miles, eighteen inches; on 9,000 square miles, fourteen inches; being an average of twenty-five inches. Nearly two-fifths of the entire rain-fall occurs in the months of December and January."

Destitution in San Francisco.

The Bulletin of November 17, said in this connection:
We learn from the San Francisco Benevolent Association, that there is more destitution in our city than has existed for many years. Within the past few weeks, the rooms of the Association have been besieged with women and children, asking for the necessities of life. Every day new applications are being made for temporary relief. The society assisted last month four hundred and fifty persons, most of them women and children, and as the rains continue the number daily increases.

We think there is very little destitution in Arizona, and comparatively few who properly endeavor to get employment, are short of food and clothing. But news from all the large cities is to the effect, that more than usual destitution prevails among the poor.

Railroad from the East.

The Topeka Times says that President Nickerson, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, has written a letter to W. R. Stebbins, of Atchison, embodying the following information with reference to the extension of the road from Las Animas to Pueblo:—The Company have 700 tons of iron now at the front, 1000 tons now under contract for delivery November 10, and 1000 tons under contract for delivery by the last of November; in all 3,700 tons, of sufficient to lay thirty-three miles of track. They will purchase the balance of the iron within a short time. October 23, they commenced laying iron on the extension west from Las Animas, and have laid about one-half mile a day since. As soon as the Messrs. Stebbins, who have the contract for delivering the ties, furnish a sufficient stock, the company will increase the force of tracklayers, and put down about one mile of track per day. Mr. Stebbins informs us that he will without doubt have all the ties necessary delivered within forty days. They have a large force of men at work, and nothing but a freeze up of the Arkansas will prevent the delivery of ties as fast as they are required. Mr. Nickerson in his letter urged rapid work.

NORTHEASTERN ARIZONA.

Extent of Settlements on the Little Colorado—Number of Acres Cultivated—Yield of Grain—75,000 Sheep—Wants of the People.

CAMP GOODWIN, November 24, '75.
EDITOR CITIZEN:—I have just returned from the Rio Colorado Chiquito country, and while in that section, thought it would be a good idea to "kill two stones with one bird," that is attend to my own business and fish up a few items for THE CITIZEN. I think it is now generally known outside of Arizona that there is a large, (for a place so young,) and tolerably flourishing settlement in the Colorado district. But nevertheless, such is really the case, and from the best information I could get, having conversed with the principal ranchmen and stockraisers on the subject, I find there is the following amount of land under cultivation: In the Milligan settlement, sometimes called the Socorro Crossing, as one of the roads leading from Camp Apache to the Rio Grande crosses the Colorado at this settlement, there are 750 acres under cultivation, and thousands of acres of uncultivated land that are open to settlers, some of which has been surveyed by the United States. In the next settlement below Milligan's, called the Buritas, are 1000 acres of cultivated lands. The lands in and around this settlement are said to be, by competent judges, the best in the valley, and without doubt they are, if one may correctly judge from the amount of small grain, size of vegetables, etc., grown here. Six miles further down the river we come to Huntsville. At this place is a bridge, and it is claimed to be the best crossing on the river; and moreover, it is on the direct road from Camp Apache to Wingate; to Pueblo de Zuñi; to Culberr; to Albuquerque and Las Lunas—the last two towns are on the east, and the other on the west side of the Rio Grande. Passing down the river seven miles by an excellent wagon road, we come to Col. James C. Hunt's ranch. It will be perhaps proper to state that Col. Hunt was the first one to settle upon the Rio Colorado Chiquito, having located here nearly five years ago; and it is mainly through his perseverance and bulldog tenacity, with a determination "to stick it out at all hazards," that has caused to spring up quite a large settlement on the river during the past three years. Three miles below Hunt's ranch is another settlement named the Conchas. At this place there are twenty legal voters, the majority of whom have families, and cultivate about 800 acres of land. The Concha creek is a beautiful little mountain stream, and like the famous Nile, has its source in a pretty little lake, high up in the black mesa, that on the north side comprises the foothills of the Mogollon mountains. It is about fifteen miles long, and after winding that distance through hills and pretty little cañonets, it empties into the Colorado. Here, also, is the finest pasture for sheep and goats, and as fine a range for cattle as any one could wish to see. Besides the cultivated lands mentioned above, there are, including that of Cooley, Stinson, Moor, Clark, Walker, Madalena, Andre, Wallace and others, perhaps 1000 to 1200 acres more. From these figures it will be seen, that in the Colorado district are cultivated something over 3000 acres of land, and about 3,000,000 pounds of grain were grown and threshed this year—such as barley, wheat, oats and corn. Undoubtedly this is below the amount of grain raised and number of acres under cultivation. Of the number of livestock in this district—not including horses, mules and cattle, are 75,000 head of sheep, and parties who know, say the number will be more than trebled by the coming fall. The following are the names of owners and the number of sheep owned by each individual: Jesus Baca, 25,000; Armiño, 14,000; F. Chavez, 7,000; Col. Chavez, 6,000; Santiago Baca, 6,000; Henry Connolly, 6,000; Colonel Hunt, 3000; John Brophy, 8000—total 75,000.

There are 150 legal voters (not quite 400) as yet, in the Colorado district, a majority of whom have wives and children, and by an actual count of Mr. Livermore, deputy sheriff of Yavapai county, there was found to be seventy-five school children entitled to draw school money. These children are in great need of public school—the Chief Justice and co-workers to the contrary notwithstanding; and they should have one established in their midst by all means.

Before closing this letter, I wish to make a few remarks in regard to the other wants of the settlers on the Colorado. First of all and the most important one, is a mail route through the country, whereby they may have communication with the outside world. If the Congress would give them a route from Wingate to Huntsville it would be of great benefit to the people. But a through route from Camp Goodwin via Camp Apache and Huntsville to Wingate, would be still better. The establishment of the route as described would be a just help to all the settlers in northeastern Arizona, and would require two postoffices—one at Camp Apache and the other at Huntsville. By this means they would be put into postal communication with the Atlantic and Pacific States; but as it is now, they are not in communication with any part of the Territory—not even with their own county-seat—Prescott. Is it any wonder that the people talk of petitioning Congress to have the boundary line between the two Territories changed, that they may be included within the Territory of New Mexico? At present, the only service this people have is per private express, run from Col. Hunt's place to Wingate, a distance of ninety-five miles and back, making in all one hundred and ninety miles, and the too at the Colonel's private expense. However, the Colonel is noted through that section, for his liberality and generous nature to all with whom he has relations—business or social.

In "closing down" this letter, I will remark that here is a good field for our Delegate to operate in; and by procuring this service for them, secure their good will and eternal friendship, which friendship may be of use at the next election for Delegate. Petitions will be forwarded to Delegate Stevens, of Arizona, and to Delegate Elkins, of New Mexico, as soon as possible, with the names of all the settlers thereto, praying for a mail route and postoffice. C. A. FRANKLIN.

Telegraph from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Arizona.

Lieut. Philip Reade, superintendent of lines in Arizona and New Mexico, is determined to build a substantial line from Santa Fe to the connection in Arizona, as will be seen by the following instructions published by him at Santa Fe, November 10:
Inspection of Poles.—Must be strict both as to dimensions and character of timber. Poles must be twenty-two feet in length and six inches in diameter at small end; and of country timber, straight and sound. Cottonwood, Willow, Aspen and Poplar are excluded and will not be accepted.
Poles are to be set twenty-five to the mile—which is seventy yards and one foot apart. Care must be taken not to vary from this, except where the nature of the ground traversed, ravines or streams compel it.
Poles are to be set in the ground to a uniform depth of three and one half feet. In very loose soils the depth should be increased to four feet.
Insulators should be seated firmly by cutting a flat seat on the side of the pole, and nails driven home. The top of the insulator should not project above the top of the pole, but be flush with it.
Wire should be on the same side of all the poles. At an angle in the line the insulator must be placed on the inside of the angle in order that the strain shall be toward the pole, and at such angle the wire may be changed from one side of the poles to the other if desirable; but lengths between angles must be on the same side of all the poles.
The wire must be firmly stretched and tied. The deflection of the wire between the supports not to exceed one foot, except in case of river crossings, or at points where the distance between the supports exceeds seventy-five yards.
Care must be taken to make close connections in joining lengths of wire, and each joint must be soldered. Care is also to be taken to clean each joint after soldering so that none of the acid used in the process be left upon the wire.
Lightning rods of No. 14 wire must be attached to every fifth pole, in order of erection. These rods are to extend under the bottom of the pole and reach to its top, and be fastened thereto by staples two feet apart to a point eight feet above the ground. Above that, eight staples may be four feet apart. Rods to be attached to the pole on the side opposite to the insulator.
Supplies of material are deposited at the Government Forage Agencies on the route. Each depot will be exhausted in turn, that no material be left on the route.
Each working party must be accompanied by an expert, designated by the Officer in Charge, which expert will be charged with the direction and supervision of the work, and will be furnished with a copy of these instructions. Each party will be commanded by an officer, who being charged with the discipline and care of the force, is also authorized and requested to see that these instructions are carried out, and to take such means as may be necessary in the premises.

SOMEWHERE over in Virginia ought to throw Mrs. Bowers, the Washoe secess, down a deep shaft; she "sees" too much. She predicted the fire, and now the spirits have posted her that there is going to be an earthquake which will turn Mount Davidson bottom-side up. They won't need any hoisting works then—Revelle.

"You'll build the fires or I'll be a widow," is the way the Fat Contributor's wife talks.

Meeting and Action of Congress.
The Congress of the United States, assemblies next Monday. The House has a large Democratic majority and the Senate a considerable Republican majority. At any time, the two bodies so composed could hardly be expected to work in harmony. Nearly all great measures have a partisan bearing, and as next year another Presidential election occurs, each body of Congress will not only try to prevent the other from gaining any advantages by means of legislation, but will very likely turn every available point to its own benefit or its opponent's damage. The partisan newspapers foreshadow this course, as far as they can. While aid to the Texas-Pacific railway; changes in the land laws; measures affecting the currency, revenues, Indians, telegraphs, etc., alike affect the masses of both parties and are truly national in character, they, in view of the expected close election contest of next year, will very likely be handled so as to serve partisan purposes rather than the best good of the country at large.

Any legislation regarding another overland railway, the public lands and Indians, is of first importance to the people of Arizona, and on these subjects it is expected bills will be introduced at an early day of the session. Bills regarding our relations with Mexico would, if brought forward, necessarily have direct and great interest with the people along our southern border from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and some such may be introduced in view of the inability of Mexico to pay her just indebtedness to our own and other nations. New postal routes are easily obtained, for the establishment of them does not necessarily make it obligatory on the Post-Office Department to order service. The ensuing session is the long one, that is it may extend beyond the third of next March to a time agreed upon by both branches, and therefore there will be ample time to perfect useful measures; but the enactment of many such need not be expected. It seems almost certain that the House will order investigations for partisan effect, and of course so far as within its power, the Senate will counter influence thus exerted and very likely assume the offensive on subjects that will put the House on the defensive. One thing is certain as to legislation, and that is whatever good bills pass, both parties will justly claim some credit therefor. The partisan capital made will mainly arise from the discussion of matters regarding which no legislation will be effected.

California Awakening.

A late number of The San Diego Union has the following:
A Board of Centennial Managers has been organized for this State and commissioned by the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, as follows: San Francisco—J. D. Creigh, Commissioner and President of the Board; Jacob Deeth, W. P. Whittier, T. J. L. Smiley, A. N. Towne, of the Central Pacific railroad; John F. Snow, B. B. Redding, J. P. H. Wentworth, W. K. Vanderveer, J. G. Gardner, A. P. Campbell, Irving M. Scott, Ira P. Rankin, H. H. Bigelow, Wallace Everson. Interior—H. P. Koser, Alternate Commissioner, Santa Cruz; Governor J. G. Downey, Los Angeles; Dr. J. L. Ord, Santa Barbara; Major Jacob R. Snyder, Sonoma; Drury Melone, Wm. H. Mills, Sacramento; Jacob R. Neff, Colfax, P. W. Sergeant, Monterey; J. L. Hebron, Santa Clara; R. K. Porter, San Diego; Joseph Aram, Natividad; Gen. J. B. Frisbie, Vallejo; Austin Sperry, Stockton; Charles H. Gorham, Marysville. The object and aim of the above Board will be to aid and encourage the people of California in placing before the visitors at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 the result of the labor of the husbandman, the skill of the artist and the work of the artisan who may fitly represent their branch of industry. To that end they will prepare and present to the next legislature a petition asking for a liberal appropriation for the above purpose, and they would most respectfully ask those who can furnish anything that will show to the nations of the earth next year the wonderful progress California has made in twenty-five years as an agricultural, mining and manufacturing State, to prepare the same and make immediate application for space, in order that the desire and intention of the people may be laid before their representatives at Sacramento in December next.

As exchange says—Quite a number of Oregon Indians are now locating homesteads under the provisions of the Act of Congress regulating the settling and pre-empting of public lands by the natives. The applicant for a homestead is required to swear his tribal relations, and to understand the nature of the right he acquires by this pre-emption; also to know what is expected of him by the government, the length of time he must reside upon and cultivate his land, etc., before he is entitled to sell or in any way dispose of his claim.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Despatches to THE CITIZEN, by United States Telegraph Line.

ARIZONA.

STANWIX, November 25.—Chavez, the notorious California highwayman, who was lieutenant under Vasquez, and the most daring of his gang, was killed today at Texas-Hill, about twenty-five miles west of this place, by Clark S. Colvig, while attempting to arrest him. There is no doubt of his identity. Colvig and two others who were with him, are men employed by King S. Woolsey.

STANWIX, November 26.—Chavez came to Baker's ranch on the Gila river, ninety miles above Yuma, about two months ago and went to work for Baker, breaking horses. He worked without wages, apparently desirous of being considered a companion rather than peon. Here he was found by Louis Raggio who was herding for King S. Woolsey, and Louis reported the fact to Woolsey, Colvig and Roberts. Yesterday morning Colvig and Roberts arrived at Baker's camp, when Colvig came down on Chavez with a doubled barreled shotgun, at the same time ordering him to throw up his hands, and instead of doing so, he ran for his arms, when Colvig gave him the contents of the gun in his back. Chavez died without speaking a word. Harry Roberts and the Raggio brothers left with the body for Yuma. Clark S. Colvig returned to this place. The Raggio brothers have known Chavez for years in California.

YUMA, November 27.—The body of Chavez is in town, with seventeen buckshot on the left side; one was extracted on the right and two on the left side passing through the lungs. Coroner's inquest is in session. There is a witness on the stand who was raised with Chavez—that is in the neighborhood—and knows him perfectly well, and identified him where he was at work, which led to his destruction. Evidence of his connection with Vasquez goes back to the San José and upper country transactions.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The funeral of Vice-President Wilson took place today. The large numbers present and the deep feeling manifested, made it very imposing.

Secular Appropriations Opposed.

The New York Herald says: It is reported that Know Nothing lodges are being organized in New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The name is not correctly given, nor does it designate the spirit of the organizations. Nor are they confined to the States mentioned by the Herald. In all the Eastern and Middle States, in some of the Western and Southern States, associations are formed and are rapidly extending in numbers all over the whole country. Their main object is to vote against every man who favors the appropriation of money by the State to sectarian purposes, or who is disposed to give to any sect privileges not equally enjoyed by all other sects and citizens. Already their numbers are very great, and their votes count just when and where they are not counted on—New York Observer.

Bad for Ann Eliza.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The action of Chief Justice White in discharging Brigham Young for alleged contempt of court, for disobedience to the order of Judge McLean, requiring him to pay alimony to Ann Eliza, is satisfactory to the government. It is the opinion of the Attorney General that the woman in question in marrying Brigham Young, violated the United States statutes and therefore could not avail herself of her own wrongs.

The Chicago Tribune says, sharply but truthfully:

There may be a difference of opinion upon the part of the American people with regard to the currency question, but with regard to the public school system and its immunity from sectarian assaults there is but one opinion among the masses.

NOVEMBER 11, The Alta said: The first shipment of any note by the new route to Arizona, consisting of three carloads of freight, left the depot of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Los Angeles on Sunday.

FIFTEEN hundred head of cattle for the Apache Indians crossed the Rio Grande at Fort Selden, bound for Apache Pass, on the 21st of November. They belonged to John S. Chisum and were in charge of a Mr. Miller.

A FAVORITE performance with reformers just now is to sit down over a bottle of whisky and discuss the imperative necessity of adopting cider as the national beverage.

"MIKE, have you settled that affair with Lewis yet?" "Yes, he kicked me off the stoop last week, and since that he has stopped bothering me."

WHAT'S in a name? D. Seaver drives a St. Louis milk wagon.

Music in Schools.

The Manchester (N. H.) Union and The New York Observer being sorely exercised because music is taught in the public schools, have endeavored to persuade their readers that music should not be "taught by taxes."

And now comes The New England Journal of Education, a periodical that should be in the hands of every live teacher in the land, and gives the following cogent arguments on the other side:

1. That terrible music in New York costs each pupil the ruinous sum of twenty-two cents a year!!! The Geological Survey of New Hampshire, about which such a hullabaloo has been made, costs every man, woman and child in the State the sum of three and one-third cent. Whether such things are "wholly worthless" or not depends entirely upon whether a man's nature has anything in it beyond the power of pork-and-potatoes to satisfy. Some men have soul, intellect, craving to be educated, elevated; and food for education costs. The cost is entirely beyond the reach of private means, and if our great enterprises—telegraph, geological surveys, astronomical expeditions, and all the rest, had not been nobly aided by public expenditure, how pitiful would have been the position of science and art to-day. In a city where 20,000 people gain their daily bread from mechanic arts that are the direct results of this public outlay, we wonder that such teachings are tolerated for a moment. And yet we remember Fall River, and know how easy it is for shallow thinkers to cry "Down with taxation!" to lead the multitude astray.

2. This republic is an experiment. One thing is already decided; that if it is to be permanent, its citizens must be intelligent, educated men. Hence the favor with which the "universal education," "compulsory education," "compulsory education" laws (for they are all the same) have been received. And no reflecting man can fail to see that in a country where the morality as well as the political condition of the people is of their own free making, not only is a high intellectual culture necessary, but good moral culture even more. It costs \$95,000,000 to punish our criminals, and men are beginning to see that it would be cheaper to say nothing of being nobler and more Christian to spend part of this money in educating children not to be criminals. Many a boy and girl from the vile places of society will catch the spirit of the music in the schools when nothing else can reach them. Every teacher knows what a power the repetition of some of these songs is in a school. What teacher would do without this influence to save twenty-two cents per pupil a year? Fortunately, at the present day, such gross and paltry views of the true scope of education are very rare among men of any pretensions to thought and culture.

Sham Law Diplomas in Washington.

The Boston Post's special dispatch from Washington says: One of the many institutions of this city which have some kind of a mysterious existence, is called the "National University Law School." It has its headquarters in an out-of-the-way garret, and it appears to have done quite an extensive business in selling diplomas. The whole faculty, it is alleged, consists of one man, whose name often appears in print as Chancellor Wedgewood. To give the so-called university some kind of a standing, Judge Snell, of the Police Court, has given several lectures on criminal law. Another of our Judges has also been caught in the trap, and now regrets that he ever had anything to do with the swindle. It is openly charged in print and otherwise, that Wedgewood has carried on an extensive business in the sale of diplomas, and the matter is now being investigated. Some time since one Kodama, a Japanese connected with the Legation here, began to study law in the office of Fisher, then District Attorney; after about three months he concluded to return to his home, and applied to several of our law colleges to purchase a diploma, but was unsuccessful. Hearing of Wedgewood and his "National University," he called upon him and in half an hour he was fully graduated as a lawyer, and after paying his money he left armed with a diploma. The members of the Bar are naturally much exercised over this fraud, and intend to have its perpetrators properly punished. One of the Sunday papers says all that was necessary to become a lawyer under Wedgewood's training was to purchase a book published by him, on "Government and the Laws," and buy a diploma. It has never been claimed there was any faculty connected with this University, which has according to all accounts, graduated over one hundred lawyers, and the greatest surprise is expressed that it was not exposed long since.

CARL SCHURZ has written a letter to a friend in Washington, in which he states that he has decided to reside permanently in New York.